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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a2244]

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Hongkong, 28th September, 1906. [a39]

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [a2151]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1906. [a251]

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2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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[a2218]

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [a188]

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TO BE HELD AT
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A FINE COLLECTION OF
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Made by the best known makers;
This Lot Comprises—CABINET BOXES, NECKLACES, (with Jade), BRACE-
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CUT VELVET HANGINGS, PICTURES, CUSHION COVERS, &c., &c.
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Such as TEMPLE HANGINGS, ART PICTURES, CUSHION COVERS,
SCREENS, COURT KIMONOS, BEDSPREADS and MANTEL DRAPERIES,
etc., etc.
TERMS—As Usual. Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Monday, the 17th December, 1906.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [a230]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction;
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
The 21st and 22nd DECEMBER, at 2 p.m., each day, at their Sales Rooms
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**A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF
JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND
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COMPRISING—HANDSOMELY CARVED IVORY GROUPS and FIGURES,
SILVER-MOUNTED BRONZE VASES, BEAUTIFUL BRASS GOODS, FINE
SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS, CUSHION and TABLE COVERS, KAKE-
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VASES, TEA POTS, a Fine TETTE-A-TETTE TEA SET, KAGA TEA SERVICES,
PANELS, WATER COLOURS, &c., &c., &c.
On View on THURSDAY, the 20th December.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [a2300]
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

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WHITE HORSE CELLAR**
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$13.00 PER DOZEN.
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[a165]

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SHERRIES,
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MARSALAS and MADEIRAS,
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BURGUUNDIES,
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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[a234]
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

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37, Des Vœux Road CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September 1905. [a1674]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST,
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TERMS: VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
[a40] H. HAYNES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1865]

NOTICE.
NEW KINGSDERE will be Opened as
a PRIVATE HOTEL on December
1st. Plans of the above House together
with all Particulars can be seen any day be-
tween 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. on and after the 22nd
instant.
Apply—**Mrs. G. SACHSE,**
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Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [a1917]

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MACAO.**

HAS been re-opened under European
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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. *Donam*) daily to and from
Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Can-
ton, give easy communication with both these
centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a2301] **THE MANAGER.**

VICTORIA HOTEL.
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MACAO HOTEL.
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In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
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and Tourists.
[a2201] **WM. FARMER,**
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MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [a1751]

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"BRASSIDE."
A LARGE and COMMODIOUS
RESIDENCE standing in its own
grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and
Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine
View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
Apply to—**Mrs. F. W. WATTS,**
"Brasside," 20, Macdonnell Road
(late of "Tang Yuen"). [a1751]
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
OFFERED in WELL APPOINTED
HOUSE, Fine View, every Comfort,
Large Verandah Upper Level.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [a1398]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Storerooms will
be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. FARRELL, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [a17]

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(IN PINTS AND SPLITS.)

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906. [30]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No correspondence is received after 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply 4 for 1 (Cash).
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19TH, 1906.

A certain man of Hongkong is in the habit of remarking that the two things he most hates are humbug and garlic. Quaint as is this juxtaposition, it is not altogether incongruous. The utter physical nausea which overwhelms many Europeans when they too nearly approach a Chinese kitchen is closely analogous to the mental loathing with which the ingenious spirit contemplates the omnipresent effluvia of hypocrisy that distinguishes the civilization of to-day. If we take the present situation in America as an example, it is not because we consider that country and people unique in this respect, but merely because recent events, coupled with the lofty, ethical pretensions of the Federacy, happen to draw attention to the gap between precept and practice that is to be observed deepening and widening in every state community in the world. With the eyes of an evolving civilization upon it, this "United" people begin its corporate existence with ideals that evoked the liveliest admiration in certain quarters, and in others the inevitable wonder whether disillusion and backsliding would not follow. The American republic, if we may so put it, was launched upon a flow of reason; it is now tottering in a whirlpool of feeling. In crises, men rarely think; they feel. This accounts for the phenomenon of humbug. On a full stomach, the philosopher engrosses and frames and hangs up some "honesty is the best policy" maxim; being hungry, he reaches out and takes what he needs. Thus some humbug is as inevitable as pain; and charity towards inconsistency is as necessary as the matter

of fact tolerance with which we see a man weep one day and laugh the next. Where and when does irritation at humbug become excusable? It is surely when we behold

them keeping upturned eyes on the heavenly motto while doing earthly work with the hands. The American attitude towards the Negro, the "Mongol", and lately towards the Japanese, is understandable and bearable so long as they do not wave the Constitution and its inalienable rights of man before our eyes. "Providence having made all men equal", the American frees the black slave economically and freezes him socially; he refuses to sit down with the emancipated "nigger" at the same table. Mr. Bryan makes comparison of the Confucian "Do not to others what you would not have them do to you" with the Golden Rule "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you". He demonstrates to his own satisfaction that the latter is the nobler ideal, and uses it to justify America's zeal in sending missionaries to China. The obvious implication that America thereby is doing "as she would that China should do to her" has had its mocking commentary in the events leading up to the late boycott; and we presume that during his present candidature Mr. Bryan will not deem it politic to labour the point. America "talks big" of its educative mission. It is overhauling the Philippine, but is not over eager to admit him to its own theoretical status of equality; and herein feeling strikes us as a better guide than reason. It has been educating the Negro, and when the barrier of illiteracy promises to break down, as a result of its own virtuous endeavours, it resorts to legislative ingenuities to disfranchise and keep him in his place. In the case of the Japanese, Californians propose to beat the Federal Constitution and its ethical and other agreements by a State law. Georgia proposes to "give the negro schools only that pittance of money arising from the negro's taxes," although similar schemes in North Carolina and Kentucky were vetoed by the State. California will pursue similar tactics if it be not defeated at the outset in its campaign of prejudice against the Japanese. It may be as expedient in America to discourage negro politics and Asiatic immigration as it is in England to refuse women's suffrage; but expedience can claim little outside sympathy so long as it also prates of equality and justice. In America it is irritating to hear that "all men are created equal," and in Britain just now the phrase "no taxation without representation" seems to smell equally of humbug, or moral garlic.

Messrs. S. J. David & Co., agents for the South British Insurance Co., have forwarded us two new calendars. We have also received a calendar and a blotter from Messrs. A. Rahold, Karberg & Co., agents for the Lancashire Insurance Co.

The plague return for the week ending December 15th was nil. The total number of cases since January 1st is 592, of which 556 were fatal. During the week ending December 15th there were two fatal cases of diphtheria and one of enteric fever, all Chinese.

Yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as a coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. G. H. May, J. M. Theslin and J. C. Ritchie enquired into the circumstances of the death of Choi Tui-hi, a lift boy, who succumbed to injuries received by leaping from a window in Queen's Buildings in order to escape from the police when they made a gambling raid on the premises on 7th inst. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Such valuable collections of embroideries, curios and art treasures of all Japanese descriptions are seldom submitted to public auction in Hongkong so those advertised by Mr. G. P. Lammerl, and Messrs. Hughes and Hough, to be sold in their respective auction rooms this week. Mr. Lammerl sells to-day and to-morrow. The collection which Messrs. Hughes and Hough have been instructed to sell will be on view to-morrow and will be sold on Friday and Saturday. With such a surfeit of really good specimens of Japanese art on the market, the prospect of "picking up bargains" will doubtless attract a large attendance at both sales.

The teams captained by Messrs. P. Roza and A. J. V. Ribeiro in the Lusitano Football Club's eleven-side competition will play off their draw and final this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5.10 p.m. at Camoway Bay. Mr. Bishop of the Y.M.C.A., will act as referee, and Messrs. J. M. Victor and E. M. Osozio, line-men. P. Roza's team:—P. M. Remedios (goal), E. V. Hyndman and F. Roza (backs); A. C. Botelho, P. Roza, V. F. Azavedo (halves); J. A. Remedios, F. X. Brito, L. A. Osozio, Aug. Baptista, and Thomas Remedios (forwards). A. J. V. Ribeiro's team:—F. X. Franco (goal); F. Silva and L. G. Cordeiro (backs); R. Silva, J. C. Ribeiro, H. Campos (halves); H. A. Hyndman, J. A. Yvanovich, A. J. V. Ribeiro, C. M. C. V. Ribeiro and F. A. Barradas (forwards).

An alarm of fire at First Street, West Point, was received at the Central Police Station yesterday; but, before the Brigade turned out, news was received that the alarm was false.

The salvage steamer *Protector* has started operations on another sunken vessel. Early yesterday morning she took up a position near the *Kwongchow*; divers went down, tightened up the hull and ascertained that the steamer was lying on an even keel, consequently no difficulty is expected in raising her.

In reply to Dr. Shipman, Mr. Ranciman (on behalf of the Foreign Secretary) says:—With regard to the case of the *Knight Commander*, the Russian Government having declined to reconsider the claim put forward on behalf of the owners and others concerned, his Majesty's Government have proposed that the case should be referred to arbitration by the International Tribunal at The Hague. The Russian Government have not yet replied to this proposal. The cases of other vessels destroyed by the Russian naval forces during the hostilities between Russia and Japan are pending before the Russian Prize Court. His Majesty's Government have, however, reserved the right of further diplomatic intervention, if necessary, after the usual legal remedies have been exhausted by the parties concerned.

Science Progress is, as it describes itself, "a quarterly journal of scientific thought." The second number has just reached us from Mr. John Murray. Naturally it is of a technical nature, more suited to the reader with some scientific knowledge and training than to the ordinary reader. One article, for instance (very clearly written, though somewhat technical), deals with "Science in Medicine," or recent advances in our knowledge of the role played by the blood in bacterial infections; another with "Some World's Weather Problems"; and the opening paper deals fascinatingly with "The Physical Basis of Life." The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Ceylon writes of the Progress of Agricultural and Botanical Science in Ceylon, especially of the work done by the experimental stations in finding out suitable plants for introduction; most of Ceylon's best-paying crops being non-indigenous.

The proposed formation of a cotton trust in America, with the object of controlling prices, is, says a Manchester correspondent, regarded by Lancashire cotton-spinners without any feeling of alarm. This is not the first time they have heard something of an attempt to raise capital for the purpose of holding the market. The Lancashire spinners were advised to adopt a similar plan not long ago. The idea at that time was to subscribe capital with which to buy cotton and throw it on the market whenever prices were too high. The Lancashire movement followed to want of faith in the principle of such a scheme. All that Lancashire needs is a good cotton crop with a steady market. Americans desire to hold cotton until a high price is reached. Mr. Harvie Jordan, chairman of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, has been associated with sensational schemes before. When the staple product has been at ten cents Mr. Jordan has advised spinners that the price was to be raised to fifteen cents by the irresistible force of the Southern Cotton Association, but the effort to raise prices failed and further failure is predicted on the present scheme.

Mr. Hart-Davies has asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to the losses and inconvenience caused by the disbanding of the Chinese regiment at Wei-hai-wai to the officers of that corps, who were engaged for a period of five years and had now, long before the expiration of that time, been obliged to sell their kit and uniforms and purchase other; and whether he would see fit to give some compensation to the officers affected. Mr. Haldane:—These officers were appointed for three years with power of extension to five, and several of them have completed the latter period. Those who had not completed their service were granted compensation by being permitted to retain their Chinese rates of pay and language allowances for 61 days (as from the date of ceasing duty, if they were going to take leave before returning home, or (b) from the date of disembarkation in this country, if they came home without delay. I may add that seven out of the 13 officers who were on the strength of the regiment in April last have already received other appointments.

The *Cologne Gazette* draws attention to the steps that Russia is taking to emulate in Northern Sakhalin the work of development that Japan is carrying on in the southern part of the island. A distinguished mining engineer was despatched by the Russian Government to investigate the resources of coal and naphtha, and his reports, throwing light on the extraordinary contrast between the progressive methods of the United States in Alaska and the economic backwardness of Sakhalin under Russia, have begun to bear fruit. Criminals are no longer being sent to the island, and on Aug. 29th an important meeting was held under the presidency of the military governor, which was attended, not only by high officials, but by representatives of the local industrial interests. Several resolutions were carried dealing with the best means of stimulating the development of the country among which may specifically be mentioned one in favour of enlisting foreign capital, provided that one-half of the shares in any undertaking are held by the original proprietors, who must be Russian subjects. An article has recently appeared in the *Independence* dealing with the mineral wealth of Sakhalin, and in particular its coal, which is said to be fully equal to the best product of the Welsh mines.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

NEW COLONIAL UNDER SECRETARY.

LONDON, December 18th.

Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood has been appointed permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies.

[Sir Francis has been Secretary to the Board of Trade since 1911.]

GERMAN POLITICS.

LONDON, December 18th.

The German Ultramontanes and Socialists are uniting against the Government parties.

CHINESE IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, December 18th.

Liverpool demands the expulsion of the Chinese laundrymen.

NAVAL CHANGES.

LONDON, December 18th.

Messrs. Stoppford, Drury-Lowe and Mitchell have been relieved from their positions at Portsmouth and Messrs. Galloway and Sinclair have succeeded them.

THE KIANGSI REBELLION.

SHANGHAI, December 18th.

The Kiangsi rebellion has collapsed. The leaders have fled. The Imperial troops hold the whole of the affected area.

A CONSUL'S SUICIDE.

Tokyo, December 18th.

The American Vice-Consul at Makino, Mr. Charles G. Arnell, committed suicide with a revolver. A letter from America seems to be the cause.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

SACERDOTAGE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, December 16th.

The newspapers declare that Monsignor Montagnini's papers which were seized by the police, show that he had intrigued with French politicians, and advised wealthy Catholics to cause a fall of prices on the Bourse, in order to influence public opinion. Other sensational disclosures have been made.

The French Government is interfering as little as possible with the services in the churches, believing that the priests, while owing obedience to the Vatican, disapprove of the Pope's policy. Fifteen Episcopal palaces and twenty-eight seminaries were closed yesterday.

GERMANY.

LONDON, December 16th.

The elections for the Reichstag will take place on the 15th January. [Our own telegram put the date ten days later.]

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

Mr. Cremer (Shoreditch, Haggerston) has asked the Prime Minister if he would state what amount was expended by this country in the negotiations with the Russian Government regarding the damage done to the British fishing vessels by the Russian fleet at the Dogger Bank and the amount paid by Russia as compensation for damage done to the fishing vessels under the award of the Commissioners; and would he say whether the Commissioners were selected from or appointed by the Hague Tribunal, and what were the total expenses incurred by the tribunal and the Commissioners in settling the dispute, and by whom the expenses were defrayed.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—The total expenses incurred by his Majesty's Government in connection with the Commission of Inquiry at Paris were £9,089 7s. 1d. This sum includes half the cost of the tribunal itself, the other half being paid by the Russian Government. In addition to this the Board of Trade incurred expenditure amounting to £3, 84s. 11d. in connection with the inquiry at Hull. The amount paid by the Russian Government as compensation was £65,000. The method of selecting the Commissioners and of paying the expenses of the Commission are clearly laid down in the terms of the agreement of November 25th, 1904, which the hon. member will find among the papers presented to Parliament in Russia No. 2, 1905, pp. 57 and 58, Articles I. and VIII. The Commission has no connection with the tribunal at The Hague, but was constituted on the model of international Commissions of Inquiry provided for by Articles 9 to 14 of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes signed at The Hague on July 29th, 1899. The terms of this Convention have also been laid before Parliament.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, December 18th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHUNG SHUN-KOO'S AFFAIRS.

Re Chung Shun-koo ex parte Sam Chai-chuen. Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the Official Trustee and Mr. Ho Tung, while Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for certain creditors whose claims were challenged.

Mr. Looker stated that the Trustee advised as the estate was not a very rich one, that he would not be justified in employing counsel any longer. His Lordship would remember that in one of his judgments he directed the Trustee to call a second meeting of creditors. At the original meeting a scheme was put forward which differed in certain respects to the scheme subsequently put forward by the debtor and creditors. The chief point of difference was that in the original scheme dealt with at the first meeting, a sum of money was proposed to be put at the disposal of the estate by the debtor's brother. In a later scheme it was proposed to sell the equities of redemption which his Lordship subsequently held were attached by Ho Tung. His Lordship having held that Ho Tung was entitled to the benefit of the execution regarding the properties, the solicitors in the case were written to and asked if, in view of his Lordship's judgment, they were prepared to persist in the scheme. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master wrote:—"We think that having regard to the Chief Justice's decision the scheme proposed on August 3rd has now very little basis, and we must consult our clients with regard to the new scheme." Mr. d'Almada wrote:—"I cannot express whether or not it is my client's intention to proceed with the motion calling on the Trustee to convene a meeting of creditors."

His Lordship.—That motion was to consider the second scheme?

Mr. Looker.—Yes.

His Lordship.—Well, I gather that motion would fall supposing the debtor desired the first scheme to be considered.

Mr. Looker.—Yes; but apparently he does not now. Neither the debtor nor creditors desire the first scheme to be further considered. It seems at present that there would be no object in calling the second meeting to consider the first scheme.

Mr. Slade.—That's all right; we don't want any meeting called.

Mr. Looker said the Trustee also wanted information regarding certain of the debtor's property. He was not quite clear as to the effect of his Lordship's decision with regard to Ho Tung's securities, as they understood that Ho Tung, having attached the properties under an execution, was entitled to the benefit of his execution; that was to say, was entitled to exercise all those rights contained in the provisions of the Code. After he had exercised those remedies, if there was anything over at all it presumably went to the Trustee of the estate. What the Trustee wished to know was whether Ho Tung was not entitled to exercise against those attached properties those rights which the Code provided. There was \$1,260.02 now in the hands of the Trustee, being the balance of rents received from Kowloon property. Was the Trustee to apply it in repayment of the amount advanced out of the monies of the estate to pay the back interest to avoid the sale? If he did there would be a "small balance" over.

Regarding such balance, was he to apply it in payment of money put up by debtor's brother, or was he entitled to keep it as money belonging to the bankrupt estate as against Ho Tung and the Mortgagees? There was the further point regarding the position in connection with future rents. Was the Trustee to go on collecting them? There was the Elgin Street property in which the Official Receiver and Trustee between them had received \$436 out of which \$114 had been paid away, leaving a balance in hand of \$322. Was the Trustee entitled to keep that for the estate, or was Ho Tung entitled to it?

His Lordship.—Subject to what Mr. Slade may say, I should have thought the question resolved itself into this: that from the moment the execution was completed, Ho Tung's rights were the rights of a judgment creditor.

Mr. Slade.—The position your Lordship has stated is perfectly accurate, but the question is, what are the rights of a judgment creditor who has not effected his judgment?

His Lordship.—I don't think that is a question for the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Slade.—Quite right; but the Trustee having the money should keep it until someone claims it.

Mr. Looker.—Assuming Ho Tung never applies for those rents, is the Trustee entitled to keep them?

Mr. Slade.—It is perfectly clear that Ho Tung has no right to those rents.

His Lordship.—I don't admit it is clear. I think the Trustee should keep the money in suspense account until Ho Tung moves.

Mr. Slade.—The only people interested and likely to prevent the Trustee from paying over this money are either some independent solicitor or the creditors, and if the Trustee goes to the same solicitor as Ho Tung, it is not likely that he will get sound advice. I know perfectly well that Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon do what they can to see justice properly administered, but to be working in adverse interests is a very unlucky position. The creditors are very anxious that the Trustee should not pay over this money to Ho Tung. They say that if Messrs. Deacon, Looker and

Deacon as representing Ho Tung, make a claim on Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, as representing the Trustee, then perhaps they may not come to a sound decision in point of law, and may possibly advise the Trustee to deal with the matter without having the question argued. If that was done the creditors would know nothing about it. No one would know only the Trustee and the person representing the two litigants.

His Lordship.—That is a matter for Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon to consider.

Mr. Looker.—My friend is very unfortunate in his experience of the profession. He has jumped to the conclusion that if a question arose between Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ho Tung, that we should advise one to the prejudice of the other. If such a question arose, we should say to one or the other, you must go somewhere else.

Mr. Slade.—If I said anything reflecting on Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, I should immediately withdraw it, because I know they always act with the utmost fairness.

His Lordship.—I don't think I can express an opinion on the matter.

The claim of Chun On-ping was then brought before his Lordship, and consideration of same had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

MURDER.

Wong Kin was arraigned on the charge of feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought killing and murdering one, An Yung-choung at Kowloon on November 11th.

Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared for accused.

Mr. Calthrop applied for an adjournment on the ground that he had received instructions to defend only the previous afternoon. It was absolutely impossible under the circumstances that he could go on with the case with any satisfaction to himself. He was told the case was to come on first for the convenience of the Court, but thought that in a case of life and death his application for an adjournment should certainly be granted.

His Lordship.—I don't know anything about the original findings. All I know is that I was asked to take this case to-day. Under the circumstances I must ask you to go on and defend the prisoner.

Mr. Calthrop.—But your Lordship sees the position I am in.

His Lordship.—I have only seen the depositions as you have, but should think a ten minutes' personal would suffice. We had better go on, and if anything crops up I can adjourn the case.

Mr. Calthrop.—I would ask your Lordship to adjourn it now.

His Lordship.—No; I won't.

Asked to plead, prisoner denied the charge and the following jurors were empanelled:—Messrs. A. S. Tuxford (foreman), R. Lees, J. M. Ramsey, E. T. M. Marsden, E. H. Ray, S. G. Pepper and E. R. Jordan.

The Attorney-General in outlining the case stated that accused was formerly employed in the Wing Lok pork shop of 5 Elgin Road Kowloon, from which he had been dismissed some five months ago. On November 10th, about 9 p.m., he went to the shop with another man and asked to be allowed to sleep there that night. This was a very common practice among Chinese, and accused and his friend were allowed to sleep on the premises. Early next morning a salesman in the shop heard a cry from the accountant who was subsequently murdered, and got up. As soon as he was out of bed accused rushed him with a chopper cutting him on the head, chest and thigh. The two men then fled, and an Indian who was attracted by the quarrel separated them. Accused then ran out of the shop but was captured by another Indian watchman who had him over to the police. The other man who was with accused was pursued by an Indian and a constable, but in the darkness of the early hours effected his escape.

Evidence was then called, after which Mr. Calthrop addressed the jury. He told them he had been engaged in several murder cases in this Colony and had always had some time to get up his case. It was the practice that every man charged with murder should have the opportunity of being defended, and it had been the practice here to give the solicitor instructed, and the counsel, some opportunity to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the case they had to defend before the jury. As the jury had already heard, he had had no opportunity to go into the case until late last night (Monday), and the following morning.

The prisoner was committed for trial three weeks ago and the Crown had had every opportunity to put the case before the counsel who was to defend him, but they had done nothing of the sort. They thought it more advisable, in the interests of justice to put it in the hands of a counsel entirely unprepared.

Mr. Gompertz.—Your Lordship, I object. His Lordship.—All right; you can talk to the jury.

Mr. Calthrop, continuing, told the jury that that was the way in which the law was administered here. For the convenience of the Court the case was heard, but it would have been more convenient had the counsel representing the prisoner had an opportunity of knowing what case he had to present for the defence. He asked them to seriously consider and weigh this case with great gravity. The man had the opportunity of being defended by

counsel, but what was the use of supplying him with a counsel if that counsel had not had the opportunity of getting his case up. He asked for an adjournment. He asked for a privilege which he thought would have been accorded him—an opportunity to get up his case. But his Lordship thought that the case should be brought on at once, and that the (counsel) should not have that opportunity. He asked the jury to consider the drawbacks of the defence and use their condemnation of what he called the bad principle of dragging cases on in a way that left absolutely no opportunity whatever for a proper defence.

Mr. Gompertz stated that Court and jury had listened to a very impressive address from his learned friend. But it was not fair to say that the Crown attended to the object of taking the defence by surprise, and to bring the case before they were ready. There were four cases in the present sessions, and the witnesses in every one were present. It was entirely at the discretion of his Lordship which case he would have called on.

His Lordship then directed the jury who afterwards retired to consider their verdict. Twelve minutes elapsed before they returned into Court, and then the foreman announced that six jurymen found the prisoner guilty and one not guilty.

His Lordship said he could not accept the verdict and ordered them to retire again. After a further consultation they returned into Court, the unanimous verdict this time being "guilty."

Asked if he had any statement to make, the prisoner said:—"It is a false charge."

His Lordship:—"The jury have come to the conclusion that you are guilty of the crime you are charged with, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that I don't see how they could come to any other conclusion. It seems to me that the evidence is about the clearest evidence ever produced against a prisoner in a murder charge. His Lordship then passed the black cap and passed sentence of death, concluding his impressive remarks with the usual "May the Lord have mercy on your soul."

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, December 19th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

AN INSULTED BOY.

Louis Comar, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, charged his No. 1 boy with disobeying orders. It appears that the complainant had recently lost \$950 and the police were called in. Defendant was searched and feeling that he had been insulted, he refused to do any work. Complainant did not wish the boy to go away, and his Worship adjourned the case for a week to see if defendant gave satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

FEMINE AMENITIES.

Mrs. Schmidt, of 25 Wong Nei Cheong Road, summoned Miss Nisbet Goldstone, of 7 Will Dill, for behaving in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. His Worship said he had received a letter from a solicitor who had been engaged for the defence asking the case to be adjourned. He would therefore hear the case on Thursday.

WHAT IS A BRAIN?

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for a native who had been fined for not attending to a certain drain, and applied for a rehearing of the case on the ground that the drain was not a house drain.

His Worship (to Inspector Duncan):—What do you say?

Inspector Duncan:—I am sure it is.

His Worship:—That is the sole point—Whether it is a house drain or not?

Mr. Holmes:—Yes.

His Worship:—You had better go outside and show the plan so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

On returning.

Mr. Holmes said they were agreed on the subject matter, but his argument was that that particular drain, being connected with a nullah, was not a house drain.

His Worship said it would take some time to consider the legal point raised, and he would adjourn the case for a week.

LICENSING APPLICATION REFUSED.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy to consider an application for the transfer of the adjourned licence for the Connaught Hotel from A. V. Slaton (deceased) to William Biron Moses. Mr. F. A. Hazeland presided, and the other justices present were Messrs C. D. Melbourne, F. J. Badley and E. H. Craig.

Mr. C. E. Dixon, from the office of Mr. J. Hastings, appeared for the applicant, who, he stated, had formerly been in the United States Army, from which he had taken his discharge a year. Since then he had acquired experience in the management of licensed premises at Shanghai and Chefoo. He was a man of good character and was a proper person to hold that licence.

A discussion followed in camera, and a police objection having been entered, the application was refused.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Kutsum* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 16th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 1st Jan. The steamer *Saint George* arrived at Boston on the 14th inst.

The steamer *Teon* left Manila on Tuesday night at 4 p.m., and is due here on Friday, the 21st inst. at 8 a.m.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MAJOR PRITCHARD.

Last night Major C. G. Pritchard, commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, was entertained to a farewell dinner at the New Headquarters. The gallant Major has during his term of five years been a most popular officer, and the regret expressed at his approaching departure is sincere. This feeling is shared by all ranks, and not the least by the rank-and-file, to whom he has endeared himself by his tact and consideration. Withal, he was a disciplinarian, and the increased efficiency of the corps, with its undoubted popularity, reflect the highest credit on Major Pritchard, who has indeed shown himself an ideal Commandant of the Volunteers. No more eloquent testimony of the regard in which the Commanding Officer is held could be had than the large muster which assembled in the Headquarters to do honour to him.

Major Chapman presided and was supported by the guests of the evening and all the officers of the Corps.

After dinner, and the usual loyal toasts, Major Chapman said he rose with mingled feelings to propose the toast. He was pleased to preside over that company assembled to do honour to the Commandant, but he felt regret that the time had come to say good-bye to him. Major Pritchard would leave an honourable record behind him. He had been an ideal commandant, and it had been a pleasure to work under him. He (the speaker) would look back on Major Pritchard's term of service with the greatest pleasure. During those five years there had been many changes. The corps had been entirely reformed with the new 15 pounder gun, it had been equipped with several batteries of Maxim guns, and had also been armed with the new short rifle, for most of which they were indebted to Major Pritchard. Last but not least was the headquarters, which would not have been possible but for the persistence of Major Pritchard and the sympathy of the Governor. If they wanted a monument of Major Pritchard they had it in that building (applause). To place the pinnacles on the Commandant's hopes they had only to get five or six recruits to bring the number up to 500 before Friday morning when he left the Colony.

As they were aware, they had intended to give something more tangible in token of their appreciation of his services, but it had to be abandoned because it was against the King's regulations. In conclusion he read the following address which was signed by every member of the corps in the Colony:

Major C. G. Pritchard, R.G.A. Commandant.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

On the eve of your departure from the Colony we the undersigned Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps cannot permit you to leave without expressing the high appreciation of your services as commandant of the Corps during the past five years, the great regard and affection which we all bear towards you and the regret we feel at parting. Your efforts have always been in the direction of a higher standard of efficiency; the present condition of the Corps which has been so favourably commented on during your term of command by the several Officers Commanding Troops here is a testimony to the success of your endeavours of which you cannot fail to be proud.

The Corps has seen many changes during the past five years, all of which have tended to its material improvement, and have been due to your initiative. One of the most important and one which must have a very beneficial effect on the welfare and strength of the Corps in the future is the new Headquarters, the erection of which has been due entirely to your energy and the keen interest you have always taken in the affairs of the Corps. We regret that owing to the delay in completing the Building you have had so little opportunity of enjoying its comforts.

In saying farewell we beg to tender to you and Mrs. Pritchard our very sincere good wishes for your future, and in asking your acceptance of this address we would assure you that we shall always take a great interest in your career, which we are sure will be a distinguished one, and we hope before very long to welcome you back to Hongkong in a higher and more important position than the one you are now relinquishing.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, musical honours being accorded.

Major Pritchard in reply said that was the proudest and the saddest day in his life. After thanking Major Chapman for his generous remarks and the way in which they had been received by the company, he said he was proud to have commanded the corps for five years. There was a growing interest among the members. There were still some, however, who having put in their fifteen drills said "can do," but he was glad those were giving place to others who were prepared to devote more time to making themselves more efficient in their work. The Major then related his efforts to get the present headquarters and the sympathetic interest which the Governor took in the project, and added that there was a likelihood of the corps being supplied shortly with winter clothing. In conclusion he returned thanks for the address presented to him and said that though he was leaving the Colony on Friday he was still commandant till 1st April, but Major Chapman had kindly offered to carry out his duties to enable him to get two months' holiday at home before returning to the regular forces. The corps would be left in good hands. He wished them all the best of good fortune, and he hoped the corps would live up to its motto "Secundum non in die."

The Major was the subject of another ovation afterwards, Mrs. Pritchard being also toasted. A concert followed and a pleasant evening was brought to a close in the usual manner.

PRINCE BÜLOW ON GERMANY'S POLICY.

HISTORIC SPEECH.

Our London correspondent sent us a message referring to Prince Bülow's speech on Germany's foreign policy, in reply to Herr Bassermann's interpolation. The speech is sufficiently important to warrant copious extracts, which we make from two separate reports as follows:

As far as our relation to France is concerned, I think we must draw a distinction between that which is itself desirable and that which is the actual situation of affairs is possible. The idea of closer relations or an alliance with France which has cropped up here and there in the Press is so long as the existing feeling in that country continues, not to be realized. The ground for this lies in the events of the past, which are viewed differently by ourselves and our French neighbours. It lies also in the keenness of French patriotism, which can be called either an exaggerated self-love or a national pride that is worthy of imitation. Many years ago I had the honour to come into close contact with a very prominent great French statesman of whom I retain grateful memories for he showed himself to me who was then a young Secretary of Embassy, as a man who was friendly to me. That was Leon Gambetta. And I remember how one evening, in brief and pithy words, he described his action and attitude as a member of the Government of National Defence of which he was the soul. "France," he said to me, "has fallen to her knees. I have said to her, 'Get up now, forward, march.' Whoever raises France at such a moment, Gambetta adds, 'has the feeling that he is holding a thermometer in his hand; a notion of the hand makes the mercury rise or fall. In such great moments one can do anything with France.' As Gambetta said this to me I, young man as I was, said to myself inwardly, if France a day falls on the German people as they have fallen on the French people, the nation will still fight on with such shining patriotism to fight on, even to the bitter end of extremity. It is precisely this keenness of French patriotism, the strong and true ambition of the French people, in fact, the traditional and brilliant qualities of the Western neighbour, which, militarily speaking, was ever to be a redoubtable enemy. It was this that led the 'Vogues' that was regained with a stream of German blood, but also to maintain the national unity, which had at last, so late and so painfully, been achieved, and our at length once more attained position as a Power in the world. I shall never forget what a French diplomat and historian once said to me. 'The Treaty of Westphalia, which gave birth to France and dissolved Germany, I leave it to every German thinking man to add the necessary conclusion. France was a firm and round empire when Germany and Italy were still only geographical conceptions. A solid block of marble between two loosely-adjusted mosaics. That at every or nearly every collision with the West, France was a third party, France was bound to show herself a stronger and more determined power. The cleavage of French policy have never doubted the causal connection which existed between this predominance of France and dignity of her neighbours. That he could not suspend the process of German and Italian unification was a serious reproach against Napoleon III. That he opposed just this side of the policy of the Second Empire was Gambetta's fault. The product of French co-operation in Germany came to an end in 1870. At that time Germany achieved not only unity within her geographical frontiers, but simultaneously inward unity and unity towards the outer world. This last position, which we do not doubt, is the possession of Moles and Sturmer prevent the German frontier territories from forming the play ground of the warlike appetites of foreign nations. But Italy, too, France's economic neighbour, is also a loosely-adjusted mosaic. Inwardly a unified State and supported on the Triple Alliance, she can approach France nearer and nearer to becoming dependent on her powerful neighbour. It is intelligible if the proud French patriotism has often found it difficult to adapt itself to these facts of the present time, and especially to the awakening and strengthening of the German national consciousness which our complete equality with other nations requires. In this the Morocco affair has made no change, but it has happily once more showed that the two great powers who are engaged in this peaceful manner. I have often said, and you may share this view. In private conversation that or that Frenchman has often said he would gladly take common steps with us to this end, but so far no Deputy and no Senator has made such an advance. (Cries of "Jaures.") One swallow does not make a summer. But what is possible in France is quiet, normal, correct relations. I have said, and I believe, we all hope from Left to Right, that the number of far-sighted Frenchmen who reject on principle the idea of attacking Germany will ever increase, and that the number of Frenchmen who are opposed to war with Germany only because they fear that possibly in the end it would be unfortunate for France will diminish. We all hope that among the peoples the conviction will gain ground that the great risk of interest in taking on itself the great risk of the terrible misery of a war, and that it will be recognised that it is to the benefit of both peoples not to disturb reciprocal peaceful relations. And what seems further possible is that both peoples may meet amicably on the same ground, on the ground of industrial and commercial interdependence, and perhaps here and there to an understanding of the same Colonial question. At the same time, I state with emphasis that we have no idea of thrusting ourselves in between France and Russia or between France and England. Above all, we do not think of making a disturbance of the Franco-English friendship the object of our open or covert efforts. The Franco-Russian Alliance has hitherto been no danger to peace. It has, on the contrary, proved a weight that has contributed to the even working of the clock of the world. We hope that the same will be able to be said of the Anglo-French Alliance (sic). Good relations between Germany and Russia have not interfered with the Franco-Russian Alliance. The good relations between Germany and England cannot stand in contradiction to the entente cordiale in the Pacific ends. An entente cordiale between the Western Powers without the good relations of the two Western Powers to Germany would be a danger to peace. A policy that aimed at driving Germany, at forming a circle of Powers round Germany, at isolating and incapacitating us, would be a very serious policy for European peace. The formation of such a ring is impossible without the exercise of certain pressure. Pressure generates counter-pressure. From pressure and counter-pressure an explosion might result. For this reason it is particularly gratifying that even the French papers have given expression to the idea that good relations between Germany and England are necessary for the maintenance of European peace, and therefore correspond to French interests. Between Germany and England there are no superfluous memories. Between Germany and

England exist, too, no deep political differences. There have been animosities (veniminationen), unpopularity and intelligible animosity, for which, as is customary in life, both parties are about equally responsible, but no hostile actions. For the rest, both peoples stand near to one another. It has been truly said that there is intellectual relationship between the two peoples. In the economic sphere we are dependent on one another. International commercial intercourse can only consist of giving and taking. Trade between Germany and England emanates and mutually exist in international commercial intercourse. Emulation and rivalry need not call forth political opposition, not to speak of war. We have such rivalry with Austria-Hungary and Italy without our relations to these Powers being thereby seriously impaired. England has it with North America and Japan without the relations of these countries suffering thereby. Germany and England are mutually good customers, such good customers that it is to the interest of each to retain the other as such. For this reason alone sensible people in both countries should do what lies in their power to remove misunderstandings and to forward mutual understanding. In this connection I should like to express my gratification at the friendly reception accorded to the German Burgemeisters and town councillors in England, and at the words uttered in London on the occasion of the visit. I believe that such a drawing together of people to people and men to men is useful and necessary. I think that Deputy Bassermann has been a little too sceptical on this subject. I contend that such a knitting of personal relationships is useful and necessary. From the visit of our journalists to England, too, I expect profitable results. I hope that the publicists of both countries have got to know one another, not only as men, but also as gentlemen, and that, with due fidelity to their convictions and proper patriotism, they will in future avoid making any malevolent. I hope they will always keep before their eyes that even if it is impossible to compel anybody to love you, each of the two nations has full claim to the esteem of the other. And if on publicistic ground, here as well as there, many sins have been committed in the past, it is to be hoped that henceforward the German and English speaking world shall show the traces of the ancient Achilles which could heal the wounds that itself had caused. There is no sensible man in Germany who does not honestly desire good relations with England on the basis of mutual loyalty. In an article published in an Anglo-German paper by a German publicist, who a few years ago stood in the front rank of our pro-Börsen, I have found the most convincing observation that it was not hate and not a long and bitter feud that had sprung up between the two nations, but the since then there was no question of the existence of such a hate. German enthusiasm for the Börsen was to be traced to Teutonic idealism and German romance. That is quite true. And this is why I who then opposed and had to oppose this romance and this idealism, this deep-rooted tendency of the people to treat political affairs as matters of the heart. To my regret I still read continually in the Press that our measures of defence on sea are responsible for the mistrust felt against us in England. I have often shown that the idea that the development of the German fleet is directed against England is merely foolish—I can characterize with no other word the idea that we cherish offensive intentions against England—and that the anxiety of English circles in England with regard to a Great German fleet that does not exist is simply incomprehensible. At the banquet of our municipal representatives, or at least at that time, an English Minister asserted: "England now possesses the readiest and strongest fleet she has ever had, and she will maintain the fleet at the present height." And only a few weeks ago the First Lord of the Admiralty declared publicly that England had never been so strong at sea as at present, when she is equal to every possible combination which the other Powers could oppose to her. Therefore, I ask, Why this mistrust? We do not for a moment think of building a fleet which could be as strong as that of England, but we have the right and duty to maintain a fleet which corresponds to the extent of our commercial interests, which make it possible for us to protect ourselves in the presence of foreign interest and to defend our coast. Why should we not have the right to build ships to maintain a fleet, just as the Italians, French, Russians, Japanese, and the English themselves? Just a year ago, if my memory does not deceive me, I called to mind the arguments with which the then Italian Prime Minister and the President of the Italian States supported the strengthening of the fleets of their countries, and I added that we found ourselves in the same case. The German people and the German Empire have no bellicose appetites. Branches of the peace and of the will not proceed from us. The German Empire since its creation has remained in unbroken peace with all other countries, and the same can be said of very other States. Our position during these thirty-six years is an irrefutable proof that Germany pursues an eminently peaceful policy. We acknowledge, without reservation, the position which has been long ago and in wide extent has made for herself in the world. That this is no mere figure of speech is proved by many things touched upon by Deputy Bassermann. Prince Bismarck used to say, "In Serbia we are Austrian, in Bulgaria Russian, in Egypt English." We have cast no stumbling-block in England's way in Egypt, even though we may have had a few quarrels with her. I refer to the events of 1904. Nevertheless we have been accused in the English and German papers of intrigues in connection with the Akaba case, though it was clear that we desired a calm development and peaceful settlement of the dispute. Of the relations between Germany and England, that is true what Bismarck said over the drawing together of North and South Germany, namely, that fruit does not ripen more rapidly if you hold a lamp under it. If the relations between Germany and England are to become friendly and confidential, time and patience are, above all things, necessary, for a long period of misunderstanding and ill-humour lies behind us. The hand of the political barometer, as now happily moved from "wind and rain" to "changement de temps." Foreign matters will do nothing. If there is to be improvement, friction and irritation must be avoided on both sides. Above all, the living interests of great peoples must stand high above personal humours and susceptibilities. That holds good, of course, for both countries, and for every rank of society. There has been talk of alleged coolness between the two Sovereigns who stand at the head of the German and the English peoples, and great significance has been attached to it. On that point I say that neither King Edward nor the Emperor William will allow personal susceptibilities to exercise influence on the practical maintenance of political relations. King Edward is received by us with the utmost respect and that are due to him. And so the meeting at Cronberg has strengthened the good relations between the two monarchs, and affirmed hope of a fulfilment of the King's words that the ages of the two nations will

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never appear opposed to one another in warfare. The Chancellor then turned to the relations of Germany to other States, raising the action of Italy at Algeria, and once more ascribing all manner of public virtues to the Triple Alliance.

Referring to Russia, he said: "We have no idea of interfering in Russian Poland, but should the conflagration spread over our borders we shall be capable of extinguishing the fire on our side. In that no one will stop us. With fire-extinguishing work abroad we have nothing to do. We would like the Russian Government to find a way out of its present internal difficulties, for a Russia powerful and healthy at home is a valuable factor for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe and in the world. I am glad to be able to observe that our relations with Russia are good and friendly, and have not for a long time been so tranquil and correct as they are to-day."

Negotiations have been going on for months between Great Britain and Russia, and their outcome promises to be that a settlement will be reached regarding the territories of Central Asia and especially concerning Tibet, Persia, and Afghanistan. German policy has no reason for disturbing those negotiations or for looking askance at the result, they may be expected to have. Should German rights or well-earned interests come into question in the further course of the negotiations, loyal declarations from both sides leave it beyond doubt that our rights and interests will be respected. We will continue carefully to cultivate our relations with Japan. Desires of conquest or plans of expansion in the Far East we are not entertained. We desire no partition of China, and seek no special advantages. Our aims in the Far East are purely economic, and their attainment is largely dependent on the maintenance of peace, of the integrity of China, and of the open door. Our friendly relations with America are based on historic and natural grounds. In order to adjust our economic interests, conciliation and goodwill are naturally required on both sides. For the attitude of America at the Morocco Conference I tender my thanks to her.

With regard to foreign policy, despite my very great admiration for Bismarck, I must issue a warning against our always following a course on his lines. I must also deprecate any depicting of the future in gloomy colours, a course for which no justification exists. According to English opinion no nation has such grounds for optimism as Germany. Germany need have no such great fear of isolation. A nation of sixty millions of people, with such an army as Germany has is never isolated as long as it remains true to itself. We need not run after anybody—that would be neither dignified nor wise. (Loud cheers.) If we keep our sword sharp, we are both useful to our friends and are unpleasant to our enemies. We have no need to quake before any frowning abroad. That is not the way with a great people. (Cheers.) There have been hard times before. Our position would be better than in the eighties, had we not meanwhile inaugurated an over-seas policy. Our position on the Continent leaves no ground for fear—"Hear, hear" on the Left—but we must so conduct our world policy, the outcome of the prosperity of our trade and industry, that it does not endanger the security of the German people. Bismarck and Moltke have already shown that situations are possible in which we may have to rely only on ourselves, and we must be able to rise to these emergencies. Since the Morocco Conference we can look calmly to the future, although there is still vibrating a certain political excitement which calls for caution. Let us not forget, amid our internal differences, the interests, welfare, and right of the whole. Then the German people will be able to maintain its position. Officers from the Right, the Centre, and the Radical.

Replying to other speakers later in the afternoon, Prince Bülow contended that the Emperor had kept within the limits of the Constitution, and declared that Germany was not a country in which Parliamentary government was possible.

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN CHINA.

"A CERTAIN PREJUDICE" EXPLAINED.

The Archbishop of Canterbury received some weeks ago from the Bishops of the Anglican Communion in China a memorial upon the opium question. This memorial was transmitted by the Archbishop to the Foreign Office with a covering letter calling attention to the weight justly attaching to the signatures appended to it. The words of the memorial were as follows:

To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

The undersigned Bishops of the Anglican Communion in China desire very respectfully to request His Grace to represent to His Majesty's Government their unaltered conviction that the prevalence of opium smoking and other forms of indulgence in opiates has exercised and is exercising a disastrous influence on the Chinese people and their rulers, both physically and morally, and that the peculiar connection with the opium trade of His Majesty's Government has given rise to a certain prejudice against Great Britain and against Christianity, of which Great Britain is a foremost representative.

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Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [116]

The Bishops, having individually stated their conviction on various occasions in past years, are induced to renew their statements collectively by the following considerations:

The Chinese Government has recently resolved to convert the opium trade in China into a Government monopoly, in order partly, no doubt, to raise a larger revenue on the drug, but also ostensibly with a view to checking the opium vice, by imposing a licence not only on all vendors but also on all purchasers of opium. Two of the most influential Chinese Viceroys, their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chai-ung, having both within the last few years denounced the opium habit, the former has recently issued orders tending to stamp out the vice among his numerous civil and military subordinates.

Lastly, the publications of the Young China party have recently drawn attention to the vigour and efficiency of the Japanese Government, and the courage and loyalty of the Japanese people, connecting those high qualities with the rigid prohibition of opium smoking as at least a contributing cause.

In view of these considerations, the undersigned Bishops venture to hope that it may be possible for His Majesty's Government, even at this late hour, to adopt a policy in relation to opium which may in some degree vindicate the British and the Christian names from the obloquy cast on them through the apparent selfishness during so many years of the Indian policy of Great Britain in respect of the opium trade.

G. E. MOULE, Mid. China.
CHARLES F. SCOTT, North China.
J. E. VICTORIA, Hongkong.
GEORGE D. LILLY, Shan-tung.
W. W. CASSELL, Western China.

Though largely agreeing with the purport of this letter, the shortness of my experience in China does not qualify me to sign it.

H. MCC. E. PRICE, Bishop of Fuh-ken.

The Archbishop received from Sir Edward Grey, the following reply, and has obtained permission to make it public:—

Foreign Office, October 26th, 1906.

Your Grace—I have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of the 24th ult., transmitting a memorial from the Anglican Bishops in China with regard to the policy of His Majesty's Government on the opium question.

That His Majesty's Government are prepared to give careful and sympathetic consideration to any proposals of the Chinese Government brought forward in good faith for restricting the consumption of opium your Grace is no doubt aware, as a declaration to that effect was made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on May 30th last.

So far, however, no communication has been received officially from the Chinese Government regarding the proposal referred to in the memorial for the conversion into a Government monopoly of the opium trade in China, nor have the Chinese Government yet addressed themselves respecting the Imperial Edict recently published, which ordered the complete suppression of opium smoking within ten years.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

E. GREY.

The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
GAUCES, British str., 3,591 A. D. Baker, 18th Dec., 1906. — Shanghai 15th Dec., General.
HANUSAN, British str., 1,336. Spencer Wilde, 18th Dec. — Shanghai via Swatow 13th Dec., General. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KIKUKAWA, British str., 1,227. Miller, 17th Dec., 1906. — Shanghai 14th Dec., General.
MERKUR, Chinese str., 1,338. J. McArthur, 17th Dec., 1906. — Shanghai 14th Dec., General.
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951. H. Decker, 17th Dec., 1906. — Harbour 16th Dec., General. — Jensen & Co.
PALESTINE, British str., 7,091. E. G. Andrews, 18th Dec., 1906. — London 3rd Nov. and Singapore 11th Dec., General. — P. & O. S. N. Co.
PRINZ REGENT LUTFOLD, German str., 6,288. H. Kitchner, 18th Dec., 1906. — Yokohama 8th Dec., 1906. — Melbourne & Co.
STETTIN, British str., 1,409. Farrell, 17th Dec., 1906. — London 15th Dec., 1906. — Coo. Mullin & Co.
SULABRO, German str., 721. C. Lupp, 17th Dec., 1906. — Hongkong 12th Dec., and Hotham 15th Dec., General. — A. R. Marty.
TURKUS, Norwegian str., 1,039. C. L. Halvorsen, 17th Dec., 1906. — Chosen 12th Dec., General. — Chinese.
WOSANG, British str., 1,127. Campbell, 18th Dec., 1906. — Fuzhou 10th Dec. and Weihai 13th Dec., General. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE
 Dec. 18th.
Frederick, Chinese str., for Canton.
Hongkong, British str., for Amoy.
Uthman, German str., for Chinkiang.
Lydian, German str., for Saigon.
Yokohama, Chinese str., for Canton.
P. R. Lloyd, German str., for Europe.
Shanghai, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Suffern, German str., for Canton.
Touqua, Norwegian str., for Canton.
Washing, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
 Dec. 19th.
ACARA, British str., for New Zealand.
TAMHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 Dec. 18th.
CHIESHIO, British str., for Canton.
FUKUSHI MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy.
HACHINO, British str., for Canton.
HISANO, British str., for Hongkong.
HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str., for San Francisco.
HONGKONG, British str., for Hongkong.
J. F. CHAMPAUX, Amoy str., for Baltimore.
INDA, Norwegian str., for Canton.
KANSU, British str., for Canton.
KIKUKAWA, British str., for Canton.
PARLINA, British str., for London.
RIER, British str., for Shanghai.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.
YCHUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The German str. *Michael Jensen* reports very foggy weather.
 The British str. *Rossing* reports: Light variable winds and calm throughout; fog from Breaker Point to Pedro Blanco.
 The Chinese str. *Yokohama* reports: Experienced light variable winds and fine weather from Shanghai to Breaker Point, when a heavy fog set in which lasted up to arrival in port.

VESSLS IN DOCK.
 Dec. 18th.
ANDERSON DOCK—*Wick, Lock Sun*, *Kowloon Dock*—*Servicio, Montague*, *Hongkong*, *Frederick*, *Suffern*, *U.S.S. Fishhawk*, *Longhorn*, *H.M.S. Vanga*, *Chong-shing*, *Hutchin*, *Tango Maru*, *S. Y. de Aldecoa*, *Kashan*.
COMMERCIAL DOCK—*S. P. Ritchcock*, *Petrarch*, *Rosita Maru*, *Avigon*.

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 "VERONA."
 Captain Dobrowski, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 14th December.
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 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th November, 1906. [2034]

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 1906
 About

FOR NEW YORK
 "SAINT PATRICK" ... 20th Dec.
 "SATSUMA" ... 19th Jan.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [787]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
 "SALAZIE."
 Captain Aillaud, will be despatched for the above Port on or about MONDAY, 24th inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX.
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [2]

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THE Steamship
 "POLYNESIE."
 Captain Broc, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 25th December, at 1 P.M.
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 Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "YARBA" ... 8th Jan.
 S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 22nd Jan.
 S.S. "OCEANIE" ... 5th Feb.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX.
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 12th December, 1906. [2]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "f.w.," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FORNOSA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Today, at 4 P.M.
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEHUI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	POLYNESIE	Brit. str.	—	Broc	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA PORTS	SWINGHAMMER	Ger. str.	k. w.	Broc	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th Jan.
BREMEN VIA PORTS OF CALL	P. R. LUTFOLD	Ger. str.	—	H. Kitchner	MELCHERS & CO.	Today, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	k. w.	Meyerdieck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd inst.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd Jan.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPAZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th Jan.
COPENHAGEN & RUSSIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, &c.	CAMBODIA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About Beginning of Jan.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, BREMEN & H'BURG	HOPENSTAUFE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th Jan.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILEZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Feb.
TRISTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	Matevich	MELCHERS & CO.	About 27th inst.
ODessa	PETRONIA	Rus. str.	—	Dobronz	CARLOWITZ & Co.	About 17th inst.
NEW YORK	VERONA	Ger. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK	SAINT PATRICK	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 5th Jan.
YANCOOVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 9th Jan., at Noon.
YANCOOVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 31st inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	PLEIADES	Am. str.	—	W. G. Farrington	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Filmer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SANDAIAN	Jap. str.	—	G. Wandig	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Jan.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PALMRO	Brit. str.	—	E. G. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Today, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KINA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO & CHEFOO	SZECHUEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	DAPHNE	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th Jan.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	ITHAKA	Ger. str.	—	—	SIEMSEN & CO.	Today, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SPEDLITZ	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Today, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SPAZIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SALAZIE	Freu. str.	—	Aillaud	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Danilovich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KUANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Miller	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
TAMULU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	MASAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Schuler	ONAE SHOSHU KAISHA	On 23rd inst., Daylight.
MANILA	KUANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Monney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	Tomorrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAPKO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 21st inst., at 5 P.M.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	KAPONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Jan., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	Tomorrow, at 3 P.M.
JAVA PORTS	TIJAHAI	Dut. str.	—	Brouwers	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIGN	Quick despatch.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"KINA" ... "SIBIRIA"	About 25th Dec.
ODessa	"PETRONIA"	About 23rd Dec.
COPENHAGEN and RUSSIAN, SCANDINAVIAN and GERMAN, BALTIC PORTS	"CAMBODIA" ... "KINA"	About Beginning of Jan. ... About end of Jan.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS. [1357]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 20th Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TUENSANG"	Thursday, 20th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 22nd Dec., 4 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 * Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yangtze Ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS. [18]
 Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and staterooms. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	On 21st Dec., 5 P.M.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila.	On 25th Dec., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

For freight and further information apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS. [19]
 Hongkong, 13th November, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

By the new steamers, "RHEINLAND," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFE." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardsesses carried.

These steamers call at PLYMOUTH and NAPLES. In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILEZIA" carry first-class passengers.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA (TSINGTAO, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN VIA SHANGHAI).
 SILEZIA ... Capt. Bable ... 2nd January
 SCANDIA ... Capt. V. Dechren ... 1st February
 HABSBURG ... Capt. Filler ... 8th March

NEXT SAILINGS (HOMEWARD).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG.
 HOHENSTAUFE ... Capt. Jaeger ... 11th January
 SILEZIA ... Capt. Bable ... 5th February
 SCANDIA ... Capt. V. Dechren ... 22nd March
 HABSBURG ... Capt. Filler ... 5th April

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 20th December
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 29th December
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd January
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 15th January

NEXT SAILINGS (HOMEWARD).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG.
 C. FRED. LAEISZ ... 23rd December
 ANDALUSIA ... 3rd January
 HOHENSTAUFE ... 11th Jan.
 AMERICA ... 25th Jan.
 SPEZIA ... 8th February
 VANDALIA ... 5th January

COAST SERVICE.

DAPHNE ... FOR TSINGTAO, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK ... 5th January
 ITHAKA ... FOR SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG ... On 19th Dec., at 4 P.M.
 For Steamer of the Coast Service Marked † to SIEMSEN & CO. [12]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
 CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

VIA
 MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain	Sailing Date.
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† Cargo only.
 CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [7]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FOR SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA JAPAN PORTS.
 Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, Callao and Iquique via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer "Tosha" To Sail:
 "KASATO MARU" 8,000 22nd Dec., Noon.
 Capt. W. C. T. S. Filmer.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America. The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried aboard.

For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [1616]

For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [1616]

For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [1616]

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 Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [1616]

For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [1616]

For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [1616]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	FORMOSA Capt. E. W. H. Snow	4 P.M. 19th December	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, PALERMO and MOI and KOBE Capt. E. G. Andrews	On 20th December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	(BORNEO Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.)	About 23rd December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	(DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel)	About 28th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c, via USUAL PORTS DELHI OF CALL Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	Noon, 29th December	See Special Advertisement.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" "KIUKIANG"	On 19th Dec., 4 P.M. On 21st Dec., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 28th Dec., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 5th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th January.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REMOVED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

[11]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSAI via SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 23rd Dec., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[14]

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Via COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 26th APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27th APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second SALOON,

To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

[1899]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 19th December 1906
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 1907
SEYDLITZ	2nd January
PRINZ HEINRICH	16th January
GNESSEN	30th January
PRINZ ALICE	13th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	27th February
ZIEFEN	13th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	27th March
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	10th April
	24th April
	8th May

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Krehmer, with MAILED, PASSEN-
GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 17th Dec. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. Cargo and
Specie will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th Dec. and Parcel
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on Board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$61 0 0	\$42 0 0	\$22 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	85 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	56 0 0	36 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
Genoa or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SANDAKAN	1793 tons ... FRIDAY, 4th Jan.
MANILA	1799 tons ... FRIDAY, 1st Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3277 tons ... THURSDAY, 25th Feb.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th JANUARY, at Noon, the Steamship "SANDAKAN,"
Captain Wendt, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.-	\$30.-	\$20.-	return	\$80.-	\$50.-
TO NEW GUINEA	\$50.-	\$30.-	\$20.-	return	\$80.-	\$50.-
TO BRISBANE	\$50.-	\$30.-	\$20.-	return	\$80.-	\$50.-
TO SYDNEY	\$50.-	\$30.-	\$20.-	return	\$80.-	\$50.-
TO MELBOURNE	\$50.-	\$30.-	\$20.-	return	\$80.-	\$50.-
TO YOKOHAMA	\$50.-	\$30.-	\$20.-	return	\$80.-	\$50.-
TO KOBE	\$50.-	\$30.-	\$20.-	return	\$80.-	\$50.-
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	return	\$170.00	\$120.-
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO	\$140.00	\$100.00				

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 227 0 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 227 0 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "SEYDLITZ" ...	Wednesday, 15th Dec.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PRINZ HEINRICH" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZ HEINRICH" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PRINZ HEINRICH" ...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—	
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class 262 0 0.
To Bremen	63 10 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	65 0 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	65 0 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the
day of payment.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOHRS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELOHRS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

[2262]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
14 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 20th Dec.	7th Jan.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	10th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	16th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 30th Jan.	23rd Feb.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	16th Mar.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamship,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60; via New York £62.
Intermediate on Steamers: ... £40, ... £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya near the Lake Pier.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN	First half of January
TJIPANAS.	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	Second half of January
TJIBODAS.	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN	Second half of January
TJILWONG.	JAPAN	First half of February	JAVA PORTS	First half of February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

Telephone No. 374.

[116]

JAPAN



COALS.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Tea House Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bremen, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amer. Shanghai,
Cebu, Yokohama, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Kinchon, Sasebo, Maidaru, Mito, Hakodate, Taipei, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works, Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mito, Tagawa, Yamato and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanai, Fujinaka, Mamada, Mannoura, Onoura,
Otsuji, Sasahara Teikoku, Yoshinaka, Yoshio, Yurukihara, and other Coals.

112 S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

mitsu BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK."
A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Us-
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 844 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 844 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 81 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 571 feet.
Length on Blocks... 561 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 69 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000
Tons.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILER, and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is
always kept on hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice.

FOR 1906.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00.
Small ... 6.00.
Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
and from the Local Booksellers.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports of
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co's fortnightly
service hence to CAIRO. Sailings from
CAIRO to CAPE TOWN every fortnight
New Zealand and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1861 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE
76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE
76th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 32nd YEAR OF
TUNG CHI TO THE 32th YEAR OF
KWANG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "Daily Press" Office,
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